THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

THE HOME GUARD.—At a meeting of the "Salem and Winston Home Guard," on the 18th inst., a Pledge and By-Laws were adopted.

It was also moved and carried that the North-East corner of Col. Gibson's lot be the place of drill, and the Town Hall the place for business meetings.

Mr. Joshua Boner was unanimously elected Secretary and Treasurer.

All persons between the ages of 16 and 18, and those over 45 may attach themselves to this Home Guard.

The Brave Volunteers.

This region of the State is fully aroused on the subject of volunteering.

We learn the county of Surry has raised two companies, one of which has 104 men, with R. F. Reeves, Captain. No particulars from the other.

Stokes has also done well, having organized three or four companies of volunteers.

Rockingham is also fully alive to the importance of the occasion, having raised three companies of volunteers,—two of them already in the camp as noticed heretofore.

Davidson has also done well, and is still moving. She has three full companies, one of which is commanded by Hon. J. M. Leach. And our old friend, Henry Walser, Esq., who is sixty years age, is raising the fourth company.

Forsyth has two fine companies, in uniform, fully equipped and well drilled, commanded by Captains Wharton and Belo.

Messrs. Patterson, Wilson, Waugh, Starbuck and Stafford, we learn, attended the Broadbay Company Muster last Saturday, and addressed the people of Broadbay District in behalf of volunteers for a third Forsyth Company, which we have been informed, is now ready to organize.

REPRIEVED.—Moses Smith, who was sentenced to be executed on Friday last, has been reprieved by the Governor.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—The annual Examination of the pupils of this flourishing Institution will take place on Wednesday the 29th instant.

NOT SHOT.—The Raleigh Spirit of the Age says:—A private named Wilson, of the Randalsburg Riflemen, shot his Captain, Erwin, in the leg with a small pistol on the 9th inst. The wound was not dangerous. Wilson was tried by a Court Martial and convicted, but owing to some mitigating circumstances, the death penalty was not inflicted, though severe punishment was visited upon the offender.

John Bell in a public speech last week, avowed his readiness to take his place in the ranks and march in defence of the South.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—This city is occupied by federal troops.

Regiments are organizing in Maryland to support the administration.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macabey Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE.

The State Convention.

On Monday last, the 20th of May, one hundred and sixteen of the delegates elected to a Convention of the people of North Carolina, assembled in the Commons Hall, in Raleigh, being four less than the number chosen.

Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, was chosen President, Edwards receiving 60 votes and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of Orange, 47.

Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, was elected Principal, and Col. D. C. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Clerk. Gen. Pegg, of Randolph, W. R. Lowell, of Surry, and J. C. Moore, of Wake, were appointed door-keepers.

The Hon. J. F. Moses, Commissioner from the State of South Orohna, was then introduced and spoke some thirty minutes, in explanation

Mr. Badger offered an ordinance separating North Carolina from the Federal Government, and Mr. Craige of Rowan, also offered an ordinance similar character. Considerable debate took place, not as to whether an ordinance of separation should be passed, but as to the character of the ordinance. Messrs. Badger, Craige, Ruffin, Graham, Barnes, Reid, Venable, and others taking part in the debate. About 6 o'clock P. M. the ordinance offered by Mr. Craige was adopted unanimously, every member present voting in the affirmative. This ordinance repeals the ordinance of 1789, by which the Federal Constitution was ratified, and declares North Carolina a sovereign and independent State.

As soon as the vote was announced one hundred guns were fired on Capitol Square, and the bells of the City were rung, amid the shouts of an excited multitude.

An ordinance was then unanimously passed adopting the Provisional Government of the Confederate States."

Below are the ordinances passed. In our next we shall give more full and detailed proceedings of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE

To ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th of February, 1861, by the Convention of delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the Federal Association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

LOOK OUT!—A friend writing from Pilot Mountain, Stokes County, states that there is, or has been, no doubt a clerical spy in that community, "from Lincoln's own county," under the garb of a Lutheran preacher. He has preached at the "Old Dutch Meeting House," north of Bethania, and made other appointments which he however failed to fulfill.

We would say, in answer to the inquiry of our correspondent, we know nothing about the man. In these exciting times it would be well for all to keep a sharp look out.

JAVA.

Great floods have taken place in this island, causing calamities only inferior to those of Holland. Hundreds have lost their lives, and many thousands have been ruined. Several villages have been completely submerged.—The destruction of horses, crops, stores, roads, &c., have been such that many millions will not compensate for it. The water rose thirty feet above the ground. The number of lives lost has not been ascertained. All the horses and cattle had been drowned. The whole valley of Banquinas was covered with a layer of mud, after the subsiding of the waters, some four or five feet deep.

The number of carcasses and corpses had begun to decompose, and one thousand men, from different districts, had been sent to burn them. The best spirits prevailed among the inhabitants and Europeans. The Government had distributed food to six thousand eight hundred and forty-five persons. Two vessels had been dispatched from Batavia to Tsilatjab with food.

DISBANDED.—We learn that a Company from McDowell county, which encamped at Statesville for some time, after exhausting their supplies and failing to obtain acceptance from the authorities at Raleigh, disbanded and returned home.

Wm. Lenoir, of Caldwell county, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head on the 15th inst. He was subject to fits of melancholy.

Home Guards!

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will confer a favor on a subscriber, and the citizens of Old Town and Middle-Fork Districts by publishing the following:

OLD TOWN HOME GUARD.—On Saturday, the 4th of May, 1861, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of the Old Town District, in Forsyth County, old and young, formed and organized a company as follows:

ELECTED AS OFFICERS.

Henry Shores, Captain.
N. T. Fetter, First Lieutenant.
Willis Lawrence, Second Lieutenant.
William Beck, Third do.
William Flynt, First Sergeant.
Josiah Leinbach, Second do.
Daniel Powers, Third do.
William Clayton, Fifth do.
Ed. Hine, Drummer.

and James Osburn, as a Vigilant Committee for said District.

MIDDLE-FORK HOME GUARD.—We, the undersigned, who have affixed our names below, do bind ourselves as men over forty-five years of age to serve as volunteers in a company this day formed in Middle Fork District, in Forsyth County, for home protection, and furthermore bind ourselves to protect the families of those that have volunteered in the service of their country, believing that we have the nerve to meet any who may present themselves in our vicinity as enemies.

John Musten,	Arrington Dillen,
Levi Crews,	W. Ir Stack,
Rev. T. P. Hampton,	A. Crews,
Joseph Crews,	Lewis Martin,
J. W. Peables,	William Campbell,
Bennet Frazer,	George Campbell,
S. G. Sapp,	Olem. Magee,
Darius Masten,	Nathan Gurly,
Jonathan Crews,	David Robertson,
Charles Gates,	Smith Charles,
Isaac Vanhoy,	Jesse Morris,
Eri Dillen,	Moses Morris,
Smith Masten,	Adolphus Musten.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

In the British House of Commons the Attorney General, the highest Law Officer of the Crown, has given the opinion that, in regard to the Montgomery Letters of Marque and Reprisal, the Southern Confederacy "must be recognized as a belligerent." This does away, at once, with the Lincoln pretence that the privateers of the Southern Confederacy will be pirates, and liable to be hanged if caught.

The N. Y. Express considers this as preliminary to the recognition of the Confederate States as a *de facto* power. And adds,—

"Two other significant facts are to be noted in this connexion.

First.—The arrival, at this port, (in the Arago,) of a bearer of despatches for the Southern Confederacy—and

Second.—The ordering of a British Squadron to the Coast of the United States.

Momentous consequences hang upon these brief but important announcements, which but go to show that the near future is growing bigger and bigger with august events."

Besides the above and the evident leaning of the London Times, we see an extract from the London Morning Herald, the organ of the conservatives, which speaks of the relations between England and the United States as being more critical than at any time since the war of 1812, because of Lincoln's blockade. It says that England will not submit to the confiscation of enemy's goods wherever found, and of the ships that carry them, as Lincoln orders.

"As soon (says the Herald,) as fighting has begun in earnest and the smart raking schooners and well appointed steamers hailing from the cotton ports begin their depredations on American trade, not on the Atlantic seabord only, but in Europe, not a single American ship-of-war will be employed in blockade. American privateers, following the example of British ships of war in times gone by, will command the ocean and prevent a single bale of cotton from reaching England, unless British ships of war are employed to put them down. To put down federal privateers would, we need scarcely say, be an act of war against the federal government; but not to do so threatens an alternative still more disastrous than even such a war.

"If cotton is not to be got by fair means, we must not scruple to use foul means, or the daily bread of four or five millions of the working population will be at once stopped. * * * To blockade the cotton ports is to destroy the British cotton trade, to involve, not in remote, but in immediate destitution, several millions of the British people; and it would be a bitter reflection for the present generation, as well, perhaps, as to the one that follows it, that, to the short sightedness of Lord John Russel and the present Government it was entirely owing. Had they done as mere common sense would have suggested, the present danger would not only have been averted, but cotton would have been supplied without let or hindrance, and we might have remained on good terms with both belligerents."

Lincoln's Troops in Baltimore.—On the 13th a large body of troops were transported from the Relay House to Baltimore, where they encamped, evidently for a permanent location. Others arrived on the following day, and they have taken possession of the commanding heights around Baltimore. Maryland is subjugated," for the present at least. We shall see how long she will enjoy that sort of 'free government.' Gen. Butler, in command of these U. S. troops, is ruling it with a high hand, seizing private property, entering private buildings, arresting private individuals without a warrant as required by the Constitution, &c. Maryland is as thoroughly under military despotism and surveillance as any despot in Europe could desire for a revolted province.

DIED.

In this county, Mr. HENRY BREWER.

Also Mr. AUSTIN SLATER.

In this place, on Wednesday, Mr. ALLEN ACKERMAN.

[Special Dispatch to the Petersburg Express]

The Fight Commenced--Cannonading between a Norfolk Battery and a U. S. Steamer!

RICHMOND, May 19th.

The steamer Kahokes, with laborers to complete the battery on Sewell's point, was fired into yesterday by the U. S. Steamer Montiello, but no damage was done. The Steamer fired about thirty shot and shell at the Battery, but killing nobody. Several hundred troops moved down last night to defend the works there, but the attack was not renewed. To-day more guns are mounted in the works, and at this time (5 p. m.) a brisk cannonade has been kept up for several hours. Result not known.

The Monticello, Minnesota, Cumberland, Europa and Yankee are in the Roads. Thus far the Monticello is the only one engaged. A considerable movement of troops is going on, but their destination is unknown.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, May 20, 9, p. m.

An express from Sewell's has just arrived, reporting that the Monticello drew off after sunset in a crippled condition. On our side only one man was slightly wounded. Heavy guns are being taken down there to night. W. H. P'A.

LATEST.

(From the Charlotte Bulletin and other sources.)

Captain Hunter reports the Monticello as having fared very badly in the engagement. The boat is seriously damaged in both hull and machinery. Six men were killed on board and several badly wounded.

Reports are afloat here that there was a general engagement at Norfolk on Wednesday last, and that Major Gwynn had telegraphed to Gov. Ellis for troops.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation warning all other States against any movements on the soil of Kentucky.

Active preparations for sending a powerful squadron to America were rapidly progressing in England, according to foreign dates of the 9th.

THE BLOCKADE TO BE DISREGARDED.

We have seen gentlemen in every way reliable, just from Washington, who states that it is common rumor that Lord Lyons called on Secretary Seward to-day and announced to him that England would not recognize the present blocade—Certain it is that Lord Lyons called on Mr. Seward and imparted something not altogether pleasant.

This rumor gathers further importance from the fact that two English vessels were brought to at fortress Monroe on Tuesday 14th inst., not being allowed to enter Norfolk, and full time has transpired to communicate that fact to the British minister.—*Alexandria Sentinel.*

MONTGOMERY, May 18.

Arkansas was admitted one of the Confederate States to-day. The following delegates are present: R. W. Johnson, A. Rust, A. H. Garland and W. W. Watkins. H. F. Thomasson, another delegate, will be here to-morrow.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE FOR PEACE.

BOSTON, May 17.—Ex-President Pierce is out with a letter in the Post in favor of a Peaceable separation. He denies having used the language attributed to him in favor of coercion.

Gov. Hicks has issued a proclamation calling out four regiments of Volunteers for the United States service. He states that he has the written assurance of the Secretary of War that they shall be detailed to serve only in Maryland, or for the defence of the capital.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Ex-Governor Reeder, of Kansas notoriety, has been appointed Brigadier General. Travel is now open to all points North and West of Washington.

ATTACK ON HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 17.—An attack is daily expected. Virginians are arriving in numbers.—Every measure of defence has been availed of.

ALEXANDRIA ITEMS.

The Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel, of Friday evening last, furnishes the following items:

We learn from a gentleman who left Washington last night, that large numbers of the N. Y. Seventh Regiment, left for their homes yesterday, the time of their enlistment, (thirty days,) having expired.

Federal troops are scattered all over Maryland. They are stationed at Baltimore, the Relay House, Annapolis, Annapolis Junction, Frederick City, Laurel Factory, Ellicott Mills and other points.

Senator Bayard is out for peaceable separation. He offers to resign if Delaware wishes him to do so.

The Tribune says that ten thousand men from Scotland offer to come over for a grant of land.—They are not earning eleven dollars a month at home.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It is supposed that the New York Seventh Regiment will return next week. The Administration has accepted three Kansas Regiments.

Eighteen privates, of the New York Fifth Regiment, were drummed out yesterday because they refused to take the oath.

The Collectors of customs in North Carolina and Virginia have ceased making returns.

Western Virginia is exempted from the operations of the blockade.

The women and children of the garrison at Fortress Monroe, have left—an attack being considered not improbable.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned, after appointing a Peace Committee to wait on Presidents Davis and Lincoln.

It is reported that the small pox has broken out among the Lincoln troops in Washington.

The Blockade at Charleston is a very imperfect one. The Niagara has not been seen for two days. She was seen down about Savannah. During her absence from Charleston, several valuable ships and cargoes have entered—one, a Glasgow brig with iron.

Departure of Troops.—On Saturday morning last the Independent Light Infantry, Capt. Huske, the Lafayette Light Infantry, Capt. Starr, and the Southern Stars, Capt. Hoke, left for Virginia. The remainder of this, the 1st regiment, will follow during the early part of this week. This regiment is well provided and well drilled. It will honorably represent North Carolina among the troops of her sister Southern States. The 2d regiment, Solomon Williams, Colonel, is now at Weldon, and will soon be ready for marching orders.—*Standard.*

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation of the Hon. John H. Reagan, the Postmaster General of the Confederate States, will be found in another column of this day's issue of the Courier.

The appearance of this important instrument will be hailed with a glad welcome. The formation and establishment of this important department at so early a date, reflects the highest credit upon the ability and energy of the gentleman who has so completely justified the wisdom of the appointment.

On the first day of the coming June, the Postmaster General assumes the entire direction and control of the postal service in the Confederate States.

On and after that date all conveyance of mails within the limits of these States is prohibited.

All Postmasters, Route Agents and Special Agents, now acting under the authority of the United States are directed to continue in the discharge of their duties under certain restrictions. And they are also instructed to apply for new commissions from the Confederate States Government. They are also required to render their final accounts, legally attested, up to the 31st day of this month to the Post-office Department at Washington. They are also instructed to return to that Department all postage stamps and stamped envelops belonging to the United States, and to retain in their possession all the revenue which shall have accrued from the postal service of the United States previous to the date on which this Proclamation comes into force.

Minute instructions are also given to Contractors, Mail Messengers and Special Contractors.

Postmasters are forbidden to collect United States postage on mail matters sent to or received from those States, until the postal treaty shall be made between the two Governments. Until postage stamps and stamped envelopes are furnished, all mail matter must be paid for in money.

Five cents will be charged for every single sealed letter conveyed over a distance of less than five hundred miles within the limits of the Southern Confederacy; and for any distance exceeding that point, double that rate. Drop letters are charged two cents each.

Newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding two ounces in weight, and sent from the office to subscribers within the Confederate States, are charged as follows:—weeklies, ten cents per quarter; semi-weeklies, double that amount; tri-weeklies, treble that amount; papers published six times a week, sixty cents, and dailies seventy cents.

Periodicals published oftener than biennially shall be charged as newspapers.

Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be charged at two cents an ounce for any distance.

Double the rates specified in these Acts shall be charged upon all newspapers published beyond the limits of the Confederate States.

The franking privilege is abolished, except upon matter relating exclusively to the business of the Post Office Department.

The letter registration system is also abolished—*Charleston Courier.*

Hung.—Glover, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung in Greensboro on Friday, the 17th. An application for pardon failed of success. Glover professed his innocense until the last, saying that the killing was accidental.—*Patriot.*

In Tennessee, in anticipation of the call of the Governor, 117 companies have already reported to the Adjutant General as ready for service. This is exclusive of 44 companies mustered by Gen. Anderson in West Tennessee, and Col. Pete Turney's 1,100, which have been received in the service of the Confederate States, and have already gone to Virginia. The Nashville American says that 75,000 of efficient men can easily be raised in Tennessee, and that this will not include more than half of the men capable of bearing arms.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN TENNESSEE.—On Saturday evening last Dyer county, Tenn., was visited by one of the most destructive hurricanes known in the history of Tennessee. The hurricane extended through the entire county, from south to north, in some places fifteen miles in width—prostrating houses and everything before it. The damage to property is immense, and as far as ascertained five persons had been killed. It was almost impossible to travel, from the blocking up of the roads by the fallen timber.

SOLDIERS IN VIRGINIA.—The Southern forces are rapidly concentrating in Virginia. The Lynchburg papers announce the arrival there of 1,000 troops from Mississippi, to be followed by 5,000 more. An order has been issued for 6,000 troops to encamp at Lynchburg. The Petersburg Express mentions the arrival at that place on Friday from Richmond of the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers embracing one thousand men. A number of troops are concentrating at Norfolk. An Alabama regiment, eleven hundred strong, and eighty cadets from the same State, arrived there on Friday. The Virginians have now five batteries erected in Norfolk harbour—one on Craney Island, one at Sandy Point, one at the hospital, one near Fort Norfolk, and one on the Bluffs, three miles from the hospital.

The Nashville, Tenn., Banner of May 8th says: "We learn that a vessel arrived at New Orleans from Europe on Monday, with 250,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States. This is the vessel which the blockaders have been anxious about, and which the New York papers have been urging government to watch for and seize. They awoke too late. About fifty boxes of guns and a large amount of powder and other munitions of war reached this city by railroad last evening from the South. There will be no scarcity of arms."

WHEELING, Va., May 15.—A resolution has passed the Convention sitting here, condemning the ordinance of secession; also providing for a Convention to be held on the 11th of June, to be composed of counties favoring separation of the State. After the adoption of the above the Convention adjourned.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

Commissary General.
Wm. Johnston, with rank of Colonel.

Quartermaster and Paymaster General.
L. O'B. Branch, rank Colonel.

Assistant Adjutant General.
R. H. Riddick, Rank, Lieutenant Colonel.

Commissary of Subsistence.
Daniel G. Fowle, Rank Captain.

Colonels of Infantry.
C. C. Tew, 2d Regt. Infantry; Gaston H. Meares, 3d Infantry; George B. Anderson, 4th Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel of Infantry,
Wm. P. Byuum.

First Major of Cavalry,
John W. Woodfin.

Captains of Infantry.
Peter J. Mallett, George S. Lovejoy, T. S. Galloway, Henry R. Burgwin, Jr.

Captains of Cavalry,
T. N. Crumpler, J. M. Miller, George W. Hayes.

Captains of Artillery,
Gabriel H. Hill, Alex. D. Moore, Thos. H. Brem.

Surgeons,
Peter E. Hines, 1st Regiment Volunteers, John Johnson, 2nd Regiment Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeons,
Joseph H. Baker, 1st Regiment Volunteers, John G. Hardy, 1st Regiment Volunteers. John F. Miller, 2nd Regiment Volunteers, Wm. S. Moody, 2nd Regiment Volunteers.

Chaplain,
Edwin A. Yates, 1st Regiment Volunteers.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commander,
Wm. T. Muse.

Lieutenants,
P. U. Murphy, W. N. E. Boudinot, Thos. M. Crosson, Wm. W. Roberts, David Coleman, Rob't C. Duval.

Midshipman,
W. T. Moore.

Paymaster,
John Johnston.

Chief Engineer.
J. W. Parks.

Naval Agents,
Oliver S. Dewey, Newbern, Marshall Parks, Norfolk, Va.

Surgeons,
Edward Warren, Wyatt M. Brown.

JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE EQUIPMENT AND PROVISIONING OF VOLUNTEERS.

By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina be it resolved, That any portion of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, appropriated at the last sitting of the Legislature for the purchase of arms for the State of North Carolina, which now remains unexpended be, and the same is hereby, placed at the disposal of his Excellency, the Governor, to be expended at his discretion, in arming, organizing equipping, provisioning and transporting troops now raised, or to be raised in this State, for the defence of the South.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 4th day of May, A. D., 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Speaker of the Senate.
W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND OTHER MUNITIONS OF WAR.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter the Arsenal at Fayetteville shall be an arsenal of construction for the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall appoint and commission some suitable person, with the rank of Colonel, and place him in command of said Arsenal, with the same pay as officers of like rank in the Confederate Army.

Sec. 3. A sufficient number of superintendents and operatives shall be immediately employed by the Colonel in charge of the Arsenal, and proceed to the manufacture of such arms and munitions of war as the necessities of this State, or of the Southern States, may require. And for this purpose and the purchase of materials the sum of two hundred [illegible] dollars is hereby appropriated to be drawn by the Governor in such sums and at such times as may seem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall have power to appoint [illegible] any other officers who may be necessary to the complete organization of said Arsenal of construction.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Speaker of the Senate.
W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

It is reliably stated that the Confederate States have control of sufficient arms, ordnance and ammunition of every description to put into the field 150,000 men for one years campaign.

The Guilford Grays, at Fort Mason, request us to acknowledge for them the receipt of the following articles. From Hon. R. C. Puryear, two boxes of provisions, one bag of flour, one bag of meal, and one box of eggs. From the ladies of Greensboro, 20 mattrasses, and some unknown friend, one box of domestic wine.

Greensborough Times.

Extra Session of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.

MONTGOMERY, May 11th, 1861.

Congress met to-day, at noon, and after prayer by Mr. Montgomery, the Secretary read the journals of the previous day, which were approved.

On reading the journals it was announced that President Cobb had, in compliance with the resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. Barnwell, appointed Mr. Brockenborough, of Va., on the Judiciary, and Mr. Staples, of Va., on the Military Committee.

Messrs. McRae, Shorter and Conrad presented memorials in relation to claims, which were appropriately referred to the Committee on Claims and Finance.

Mr. Gregg, of Texas, presented a certified copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Texas Legislature, which he desired to have read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution is as follows:

A joint resolution in relation to the establishment of an Admiralty Court for the State of Texas at Galveston, and such other places on the coasts as commerce requires

SEC. 1. *Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas*, That the government of the Confederate States of America be and is hereby respectfully requested to establish an Admiralty Court for the State of Texas at the city of Galveston, and such other places on the coast in this State as commerce requires.

SEC. 2. The delegates of the State of Texas in the Congress of the Confederate States are hereby requested to use all proper efforts to accomplish the measures indicated in the foregoing resolution, and that the Governor cause a duly certified copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to these delgates, and this joint resolution shall be in force from its passage.

Approved Feb. 6, 1861.

The President, after the call on the committee for reports, without response, stated that the only business on the public calendar was the bill to establish a Patent Office. As the bill had not been printed, and no other business offering, Congress went into secret session.

Secrecy has been removed from the following act.

AN ACT.

To make further provision for the public defence.

WHEREAS, War exists between the United States and the Confederate States; and whereas the public welfare may require the reception of volunteer forces into the service of the Confederate States without the formality and delay of a call upon the respective States;

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be authorized to receive into service such companies, batallions, or regiments, either mounted or on foot, as may tender themselves, and he may require without the delay of a formal call upon the respective States, to serve for such time as he may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Such volunteer forces as may be accepted under this act, except as herein differenly provided, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "an act to provide for the public defence," and be entitled to all the allowances therein; and when mustered into service may be attached to such Divisions, Brigades or Regiments as the President may direct, or ordered upon such independent or detached service as the President may deem expedient. *Provided, however*, That battallions and regiments may be enlisted from States not of this Confederacy, and the President may appoint all or any of the field officers thereof.

SEC. 3. The President shall be authorized to commissions of such volunteer forces as may be received under the provisions of this act. And upon the request of the officer commanding such volunteer regiment, batallion or company, detailed from the regular army for that purpose, and for such time as the President may direct.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh May 9, 1861.

I. The following companies of Volunteers now stationed in this city are hereby organized into a Regiment to be mustered into the service of the State agreeably to such regulations as shall hereafter be determined upon, viz:

1.	Edgecombe Guards,	Capt. J. L. Bridgers,
2	Enfield Blues,	" D. R. Bell,
3.	Hornet's Nest Rifles,	" L. S. Williams,
4.	Burke Rifles,	" C. M. Avery,
5.	Buncombe Rifles,	" W. W. McDowell,
6.	Southern Stars,	" Wm. J. Hoke,
7.	Randlesburg Rifles,	" A. A. Ervin,
8.	LaFayette L't Infantry	" J. B. Starr,
9	Orange Light Infantry,	" Rich'd J. Ashe,
10.	Charlotte Greys,	" E. A. Ross.

The commanding officer of the Camp of Instruction will hold an election for field officers of the above regiment at 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 11th inst.

The following companies will be concentrated at the Camp of Instruction at Weldon, where they will be organized into a regiment in like manner, viz:

1.	Warrenton Guards,	Capt. B. O. Wade,
2.	Granville Greys,	" George Wartham,
3.	Halifax L't Infantry,	" Jas. H. Whitaker,
4.	Cleaveland Guards,	" A. W. Burton,
5.	Catawba Rifles,	" T. W Brandburn,
6.	Duplin Rifles,	" Thos. S Keenan,
7	Nash Boys,	" Wm. T Williams,
8.	Warrenton Rifles,	" Thomas Jones,
9.	Townsville Guards,	" H. E. Coleman,
10.	Lumberton Guards	" R. M. Norment.

Such of the above companies as many be stationed in this city will proceed to Weldon, on Saturday morning the 11th inst., and report to the Commander of the Camp of Instruction.

All orders heretofore issued, inconsistent with the foregoing, are bereby annulled.

Arms will be issued to the troops as soon as they shall have been organized into regiments.

By order of the Governor.

J. F. HOKE.
Adjutant General.

A manufacturer named Schott, in Nashville, Tennessee, is making percussion caps in large quantities.

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following are the conditions and regulations under which volunteers are accepted in the Confederate States army:

Under the bill for the public defence a 100,000 volunteers can be accepted, who will be subject to the rules governing the regular army. The term of service will be twelve months. All volunteers must be tendered by the Governor of a State. Each regiment is composed of ten companies, each consisting of one captain, three lieutenants four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, and ninety privates. The pay of Colonel is $175 per month, Lieutenant-Colonel $170 per month, Major $150, Captain $108, First Lieutenant $90, Second Lieutenant $80, First Sergeant $21, other Sergeants $17, Corporal and artificers $13, Privates $11 per month, with yearly allowance of clothing and one ration per day. The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms and will be paid in money by the Confederate States Government, when mustered into service. Each regiment has a Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and a Commissary with equal rank, a Surgeon and an Assistant Surgeon.

Affecting Little Incident.—While standding a few days since looking at the debarking of that splendid Company, the Lafayette Light Infantry, preparatory to their march to the Military Camp, a stalwart soldier passed by, and looking at two little children near me, said to their father: "Let me kiss those children if you please. I left two just like them at home. Let me kiss these for them," and a tear stole down his bronzed cheek. The little ones quietly submitted to his fond embrace, and all the by-standers felt that a soft spot in their hearts had been touched by the tender little scene. There was a noble, affectionate heart throbbing beneath the crimson vesture, and the sight of these little ones stirred up the tenderest emotions of his patriotic soul. I do not know who he was, but there and then I sent up a prayer for his safe return to the loved ones left behind. An army composed of such soldiers must be victorious.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Learning to Shoot.—At West Point the cadets are daily trained to shoot at a target with the musket rifle. They fire ten shots, in spuads of ten, at as many iron targets, the size and form of a man. Each squad is arranged in line, so that each cadet fires at his own target, which has its number painted upon it. The shooting of each cadet, and each squad, is recorded, so that the qualities of each, as a marksman, are well known to the instructor.

Chapman, in his book called the American Rifles, states that all men dodge in firing—some before and others just after the shot is fired. The latter class may learn to be marksmen, the former never.—In learning to shoot with a rifle, a person shouid strive to acquire a steady, cool demeanor, with a true quick eye and nimble finger. Practice, and nothing but practice, can make a good marksman. At the same time mere firing is not the only practice that is necessary.

A Formidable Foe.—It will be seen by the letter of our Norfolk correspondent, that among the several thousand Confederate forces now at that point, is a body of 300 Indians. These stalwart sons of the forest are from the county of Cherokee, N. C., and under the skillful training of Gen. Jackson, a distinguished member of the N. C. Senate from Cherokee, are now ready for immediate action. A more formidable looking body of men, we are informed by a gentleman who has seen them have never been congregated on this continent. Not one of them is under six feet in height, and, being built in proportion, they look more like modern Sampsons than anything else to which we can compare them. The rifle has been their constant companion almost from infancy, and they are confessedly the best marksmen the world has ever seen. They shoot running or standing with the same unerring certainty, and load and fire with a rapidity which is really surprising. Each man carries, besides his rifle, a scalping knife and tomahawk, and should they encounter Billy Wilson's cut-throats, or Ellsworth's Zouave pet lambs, the Lord have mercy on the hirelings, for it is well known the Cherokees will not.—*Petersburg Express.*

Military Caps.—Miss SALLIE POOL, of Salisbury, is manufacturing Military and Citizen Caps of a very handsome style.—The Home Guard, the Rowan Artillery and Mr. Fisher's Regiment, will all be furnished with caps manufactured by ladies of this place. They are made almost entirely of goods manufactured in the State. If we had been raising an army to oppose a foreign enemy, we would have sent to New York for caps, supposing it impossible to have them made here in time. But now that our ladies have got their hands into the work, it is found to be easy to supply ourselves. The Caps are well made and furnished at a low rate. Orders sent to J. H. Enniss or to Miss Sallie Pool, will receive early attention.—*Watchman.*

Georgia Percussion Caps.—We have now before us, says the Macon Telegraph, the first percussion cap made in Georgia—army pattern and as good as the best—produced in Macon by D. C. Hodgkins & Sons, who will hereafter turn them out at the rate of a hundred thousand per week, or faster is desired. Send on the orders.

Save Your Seeds.—As this is the season for our farmers and gardeners to save their turnip seed, we would advise them to begin now and save all, as well as all other kind of garden seeds as they become fit to gather. It is more than probable that next season we will need them, as all Northern seeds will be cut off.

The Blockade.—Secretary Welles, in reply to interrogations from Philadelphia, says: "All neutral vessels will be allowed a reasonable time, 15 days, to leave port, with or without cargo after the blockade is actually instituted."

GUNPOWDER FOR THE SOUTH.

Apprehension has been frequently expressed lest the supply of powder at the South might prove inadequate to the demands of a protracted war. The apprehension, we think, is groundless; for, independent of whatever supply of the manufactured article or of the raw material may now be on hand, the elementary substances of which gunpowder is made, can be extracted in exhaustless amounts from our own soil and foresta. It is well known by our older citizens, that in early times the settlers made their own powder from materials easily obtained. The numerous caves of this region abound in nitrous earth, and in many of them nitre has been made in large quantities. If crude sulphate cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity in our cities, the *sulphurets* of copper and iron in East Tennessee can furnish an unlimited supply. Our willow, linwood and other trees can furnish the best charcoal.

In this connection we will state that an enterprise has already been set on foot, having in view the production of gunpowder material. Messrs. G. W. Rice, John F. Anderson and John D. Boris, have leased the celebrated Santa Cave in Jackson county, Alabama, and are making extensive preparations for the production of nitre on a large scale. It is also the intention of these gentlemen to extend their operations to include the manufacture of powder. This enterprise we regard as judicious, patriotic, and we doubt not will prove highly remunerative.

The powder mill near Nashville is in vigorous operation, and we expect to hear of many similar establishments springing up magically throughout the South, so that, instead of experiencing a want of this necessary element of warfare, we will in fact have enough and to spare.—*Chattanooga Advertiser.*

INSURRECTION AMONG OHIO TROOPS.—The Louisvill Courier says: By private advices we are informed of a grand row and insurrection among Lincoln's volunteers at Cincinnati. The mass of the men had been in partial revolt for several days; there was a bloody fight, in which fully five hundred men participated. The enclosure was torn down, tents rent, and material scattered to the winds by the mob, who assailed each other with fence rails, palings, fist and skull, turning the military camp into a pandemonium. Unfortunately the great mass of the combatants had no offensive arms, and could only batter each other's noses. The officer in command finally succeeded in quelling the mutiny by marching an armed force against them, and threatening to dose them with cold lead.

ELLSWORTH'S PET LAMBS.—The N. Y. Tribune's Washington correspondent says:

"Ellsworth's Fire Brigade continue to be the heroes of the place. There are about 150 desperate rascals in the Regiment who will be drummed out. There are about 50 professional thieves. To night ten very bad men are in the guard-house, and will be dealt with tomorrow. This afternoon several of them attempted to pass a sentinel, and endeavored to seize his gun the bayonet of which penetrated the flesh of one of them nearly 4 inches. Divine service was held at their rendezvous tonight, and the preaching by the chaplain constituted a very *peculiar* entertainment for them.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

On Thursday afternoon about 1500 U. S. soldiers and volunteers passed, not exactly through Baltimore, but through its out-kirts. They were landed at Locust Point, one of the termini of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, within half a mile of Fort McHenry, and there transferred on board of two trains of cars, which departed immediately for Washington. They were not molested, but were accompanied by the Mayor, police commissioner, and about 200 policemen, while the war steamer Harriet Lane stood near by with her port holes open, ready to fire in case of necessity. There were 420 regulars, and Sherman's battery of 6 pieces of cannon and 70 horses; the remainder of Pennsylvania volunteers.

These great precautions show that the Lincoln government fears a further uprising of the people of Maryland, notwithstanding the apparent crushing effect of a great army in and around her, and the guns of Fort McHenry, which might carry out the recommendation of the fanatics of the North by shelling and destroying the city.

That such fears are entertained, and that they will soon be realized, we have a strong confidence. The sympathies of Maryland, especially outside of Baltimore, cannot be otherwise than with the South.

On the same day that these troops passed, we see that in the Legislature Mr. Wallis from the committee on Federal Relations submitted a report declaring "the war waged by the United States upon the people of the Confederate States" unconstitutional, repugnant to civilization and sound policy, and subversive of free institutions; protesting against the war on the part of Maryland, that she will take no part directly or indirectly in its prosecution; and asserting that Maryland desires the peaceful and immediate recognition of the independence of the seceded States. The "present military occupation of the State of Maryland" is protested against as unconstitutional, oppressive and illegal. This report was adopted, 49 to 11, and the resolutions passed 42 to 15.

The Baltimore "South" calls attention to the fact that "it takes 30,000 men to *prevent* rebellion in the feeble and *loyal* State of Maryland," (including Washington City;) and asks, that being so, "how many men will it take to *suppress* rebellion in the powerful and revolted States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee? We leave this little sum in arithmetic, with the cost per head of each soldier, calculated for the probable duration of the war, to be ciphered out by the Wall street financiers who have gotten the war up. That it is going to last somewhat longer than they at first anticipated, may be inferred from the refusal of Government to accept any more volunteers, *except for the term of three years.*"—[*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE BANKS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—At a meeting of the Presidents of the various Banks of this State, held in this city on Wednesday of last week, it was agreed that all the Banks of the State should offer to loan the State 20 per cent. of their capital stock. The amount thus tendered by the Bank of North Carolina was $500,000, and by the Bank of Cape Fear about $300,000. We think it proper to make this statement, in order to correct an erroneous statement that has gone abroad, and which was copied into this paper, to the effect that the Bank of Cape Fear had tendered a loan of $1,000,000 to the State.—*Raleigh Register.*

NOT ALL MAD.

The *Union*, a highly respectable journal published at Machias, Maine, in its issue of the 30th ult., expresses itself in the following very creditable terms:

"Up to this date Mr. Lincoln has given no other indication of policy, than an attempt to invade and subjugate the South; if this is his policy we shall oppose him with all our power. The Democracy are united on this point.

"They are *opposed* to a further prosecution of this unnatural civil war. They are for conciliation, compromise and peace. They will not, can not consent to carry on the meditated indiscriminate butchery of their fellow-citizens, their friends and brethren, for a cause which can be settled by compromise, without disgrace, without injury to either North or South, or a single human being on the face of the earth.

"Jefferson Davis does not wish to invade Northern territory. No Southern man of any account has ever expressed a wish to molest the Northern people who mind their own business. They simply act on the defensive. They declare it as their belief, in all sincerity, that a portion of the Northern people have come to dislike them so, and are so strongly opposed to them and their institutions, that they cannot live together in peace. They ask for a separation.—They ask that it may be done peaceably. They want a just division of all the public property. They want to pay their proportion of the National debt.

"Abraham Lincoln and his advisers say no! We are going to coerce you! We are going to subjugate you! We are going to compel you to live with us, and hold you as a subdued people! We will not compromise! We will fight! We are determined to prosecute this war at all hazards to the extent of our ability!

"Farther than to protect the Capitol at Washington, and act strictly on the defensive, the Democratic party cannot consent to go. They *will not* consent to commence, much less aid to carry on, a war of subjugation on the South! Their principles forbid it. The consequent destruction of property, the sacrifice of life and the misery sure to be entailed on the race forbid it. Any reflecting mind must shrink in horror from its contemplation."

The *Union* concludes by recommending a National Convention, to meet the 4th of July, and says:

"The Convention composed of men fresh from the masses could confer together on the state of the country. They could try to effect a peaceable settlement. If this could not be done, if concessions and compromise, satisfactory to a majority of the people both North and South, could not be made, they could agree to a peaceable separation and a quiet division of the country, its people and its property, and pave the way to the construction of two Republics or Confederacies without war and bloodshed."

☞ A number of ladies, born in the Border States, but now residing in New York, have published an Address to the Union Defence Committee of the city of New York, in which they say:—"They wish to protest against the deliberate and systematic incitement and fostering, by many of the New York daily newspapers, of a cruel, savage, and sober-like spirit of war; a spirit of blood-thirsty malignity, and unmanly hatred, prompting to deeds of murder and rapine a spirit belonging to wild men and wild beasts, but which ought to be rebuked among the citizens of a humane and free government. It shows itself most in the recommendations to make war on helpless women and children. The editors of the Tribune, Times, Courier and Sun, not one of them, it is believed, a native of the State whose dignity they thus degrade, do not hesitate to urge measures that involve inevitably the destruction of entire families; the laying waste of cities, by way of precaution, the planning of raids into neighboring States to drive out the proprietors of the soil and take possession of it as a reward for military services. Their bestialities have a ready provoked indignant comments from the Canadian press, which, with the fresh memories of Indian and Chinese massacres by England, pronounces the United States Government in advance of al despotisms in the extent of these proposals. It is respectfully suggested that there should be a stop put to this."

THE EUROPEAN PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The latest English papers, brought by the steamship Africa, comment very freely upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, of which accounts had been just received. The tone of these papers is very significant, as seeming to possess, almost without exception, a strong Southern bias. Even the Manchester Guardian, always an opponent of slavery, is of the opinion that the seceded States "will have been raised in estimation" by the recent events at Charleston, and goes so far as to charge Mr. Lincoln's policy "as including every kind of blunder." The London Times is more reserved, the whole affair at Fort Sumter being "utterly inexplicable." The Liverpool Mercury thinks the issue of the conflict between the two great opposing sections, "can scarcely form a subject for speculation, because the North will be deprived of its most productive, powerful and wealthy districts." The Liverpool Post anticipates fighting of the most terrible description, between armies in many respects equally matched, fired by that peculiar fierceness which consanguinity ever give to the battles of brethren. The European Times reviews recent events, and pleads for peace. It would not be strange if England should conjure up some pretext for relieving the cotton trade from restrictions, and averting disaster from her manufacturers.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

EXCHANGE.—Foreigh Exchange is held for a material advance. The recent upward movement has been stimulated by large purchases for account of Southern banks. Many of these institutions finding their balances here unavailable have directed the purchase of foreign exchange for their account, and a considerable portion of the purchases for this steamer at 105, 105¼, 105¼, and 105¾ were for this purpose, and 106 was afterwards refused. Most Bankers are now asking 106¼.

N. Y. Journal Commerce, 15th.

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE.—A large Columbiad, reported as weighing 15,998 pounds, passed through Petersburg, Wednesday, for Fort Macon, N. C. It is said it carries a ball weighing 160 pounds or about a bushel of grape, more or less.

The Scientific American says that the real strength of the United States Navy, now fit for immediate service, is twenty-four vessels, carrying three hundred and eighty-six guns.

To the Public.

OWING to the great convenience of having CASH to buy cattle, and the late act of Assembly in regard to collecting money, (known as the stay law,) I am compelled to adopt the cash system, and I will sell beef henceforth for CASH ONLY.

☞ All persons having fat cattle for market would do well to call on me before disposing of them.

J. F. VEST.

Salem, N. C., May 17, 1861. 4-3m.

To my Customers.

FROM and after this date the CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adopted in my business without regard to persons, except where mutual accounts are kept. The passage of the Stay Law compels me to take this course.

R. L. PATTERSON.

May 17th, 1861. 4-4t

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1861.

Joseph Bilbro,
Mrs. C. E. Beaman; care of C. Mulford,
J. W. Crews,
Miss Susan Cornish,
Dr. Saunders Fulton,
E. D. Hampton,
Miss Mary Holston,
" Amanda Kane,
Sandy King,
M. J. Moore,
Thomas Newsom,
J. P. Nifen,
Hugh Patterson, Rail Road Agent, Salem,
Thompson Smith,
Messrs. Smith & Prather,
Benj. Turner,
Mary Ann Watson,
Jos. A. Worth,
Jacob Zink.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1861.

Blankets and Socks Wanted!

ALL persons willing to contribute Woolen Socks or Blankets, for our Volunteers, will please send them to either of the undersigned Central Committee of Five.

A list of the articles and names of contributors will be kept.

E. A. VOGLER,
E. BELO,
H. A. HOLDER,
H. W. FRIES,
LEWIS BELO,

Forsyth County, May 7th, 1861.

PAY YOUR TAXES!

THE Town Taxes are now due; and for the convenience of all parties, the Collecting Officer will attend at the **Commissioner's Hall**, on Saturday the 18th and 25th of May, in the afternoon, to receive the taxes from the citizens. Any taxes not paid during this month will be liable to be collected as other public taxes.

By order of board of Commissioners.

A. T. ZEVELY, *Mayor.*

FRESH CHESAPEAKE OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

April 4th, 1861

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,

WILL cure headache in three minutes. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY, Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1860.

Reynold's Fine Cut

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Feb. 15th, 1861. 43-tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

march 29, 1861. 49-1y

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found. ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

New York.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starback, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

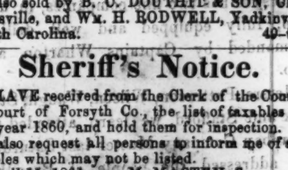
D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 38 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1860. 16-tf.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Glenmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Sheriff's Notice.

I HAVE received from the Clerk of the County Court of Forsyth Co., the list of taxables for the year 1860, and hold them for inspection.

I also request all persons to inform me of an taxables which may not be listed.

April 15, 1861. M. MASTEN, SHERIFF.

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND Brown Sheetings will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

Negroes for Sale.

I OFFER, at private sale, two likely negro slaves—one woman, aged about 44 years, a good cook, washer and ironer, and a likely boy, about 7 years of age. CHARLES TEAGUE.

Abbotts Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.

April 12. 51—tf

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety at the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots,

FOR making BEER. One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE

Lawyers and Doctors,

A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawer," and "The Family Doctor," for sale at this Office